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Each temple is about as big as a pigeon house, and in it is placed a dish of cooked rice.

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Boiled rice with rich milk or cream—a wholesome and nutritious breakfast dish.

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OPINION DIVIDED ABOUT EQUALLY ON SOVIET TRADE

F. D. Underwood Sees Much to Gain in U. S. Commercial Pact With Russia.

WARNING BY FRANCIS

John Hays Hammond, Holt, Truesdale, Butler and Cuyler Oppose It.

FEELINGS ARE MIXED

Some See New Era for Russia, While Others Believe Lenine Is Shamming.

THE NEW YORK HERALD has asked business men and publicists of the country for their opinions on the question of the United States opening commercial relations with Soviet Russia. The replies thus far received show a majority in favor of resuming trade and in this number are F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad; Frank A. Vanderlip, Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Robert Gair, manufacturer, and Arthur Reynolds, Chicago banker. Those opposing trade with the Soviets include W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; T. De Witt Cuyler, Nicholas Murray Butler, Hamilton Holt and John Hays Hammond.

Here are the replies:

HAMMOND OPPOSED.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 23. To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: I am very much opposed to the resumption of trade relations with Russia. I do not think we should accomplish anything of material advantage by such a course, for she has nothing of value to trade with at present. I think it would be a great mistake to do anything which implies recognition now or at any future time of the Soviet Government. That Government cannot last long, and it has already declared its intention of working for the overthrow of other Governments.

I do not think Russia or the Soviet Government has experienced any sudden change of heart. I regard with suspicion the eleventh hour conversion of Lenine. England's position with regard to Russia is not the same as ours. It is really a political question with her rather than an economic question, a matter of local labor politics in England and a matter of preventing Soviet propaganda in India and her other possessions.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

FRANCIS OPPOSED.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: Answering your telegram, if we wish to strengthen the Bolshevik Government of Russia the most effective way to do it is to enter into trade relations with it. The inevitable rule of that Government is that all foreign commerce is directly and absolutely under its control. Unless we desire to promote a worldwide second revolution and to assist in maintaining an experiment in government which is the "greatest failure in history" and an experiment which is not new but has met with signal failure every time it has been tried. I think it would be a grievous mistake and a stultifying crime for a Government to enter into trade relations with the Bolshevik Government.

DAVID R. FRANCIS.

GERMAN PEACE FIRST.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: It seems to me obvious that before taking up trade agreements with the Soviet Government it might be the better part for our nation to end the present war status with our late enemies and restore sound peace relationships with our late allies.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

UNDERWOOD FAVORS TRADE.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: As to whether a trade agreement should be made with Russia, I assume that every one is agreed that everything possible to restore the stability of the commercial structure throughout the world should be done, and I see no objection to making trade agreements with any power. It appears to me that we have

CAPT. FRANCIS M'CULLAGH



The New York Herald through the service of this member of its staff of correspondents in Europe was enabled to give to the world the first news of the tremendous change that has taken place in Europe in advance of all other newspapers, all press associations and all representatives of governments.

much to gain by taking that course and little to lose.

F. D. UNDERWOOD.

CUYLER AGAINST A TREATY.

HAVESFORD, Pa., March 23. To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: I do not believe we should enter into a treaty agreement with Russia for the reason that the present Soviet Government maintains its power by force and anarchy and does not represent the majority of the people of Russia.

T. DE WITT CUYLER.

SAYS EUROPE NEEDS RUSSIA.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: Europe needs the food that Russia can produce. Europe, too, needs the manufactured articles that a food producing Russia can produce. Consequently everything possible should be done immediately to open up trade with Russia. It is essential to her permanent recovery, although I should not look for any rapid development on account of the deplorable state of Russia's transportation system. But Russia has got gold and has for what she badly needs from other nations.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

AGAINST A DEAL.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: Our Government should let Russia severely alone until its present autocratic Government dies the natural death that is rapidly approaching. Lenine's latest declaration regarding communism and world revolution is mere words uttered in the desperate hope of saving from destruction his cruel and ruthless system of human exploitation. It is futile to speak of trade with Russia. Russia has nothing with which to trade except the gold which its present rulers have in part seized and in part stolen and the goods which they have expropriated or not, are worse parasites even than the predecessors, the Czar and the old aristocracy. They are living on Russia's capital, not diffusing it. Naturally Lenine and Trotsky want our trade, but they would use it only to keep up their predatory power. As to our own interest, we shall in the long run gain only as we help Russia really to recover. Lenine and Trotsky seem to be killing the goose which lays the golden egg. To trade with Lenine and Trotsky will therefore seem to me merely help them kill the goose. In the end we shall get fewer eggs.

IVYING FISHER.

WANTS PLEBISCITE IN YUKON.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 23.—Formation of a new province consisting of a big portion of British Columbia and including the Yukon territory, was proposed in the House of Commons today by Col. C. W. Peck of Northern British Columbia.

The proposed province would embrace all that portion of British Columbia north of the fifty-second parallel of north latitude, and would be "subject to the approval of a majority of the electors of the territory mentioned as determined by a plebiscite."

Professor Political Economy, Yale University.

FOR AGREEMENT

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: Trade agreement with Russia should be made without recognition of the Lenine-Trotsky Government and without running risk of importing Bolshevik theories of freedom together with the importation of Russian goods.

MICHAEL PURIN.

INSISTS ON GUARANTEES.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: Replying to your message, I am unalterably opposed to the United States

entering into trade agreement with Russia until such time as that country is able to establish and maintain a system of government that can be relied upon by its own people to protect lives and property against the horrors which the existing Government has inflicted upon its own people. Under present conditions, the citizens of other countries can place no reliance upon such a Government to protect them in any transactions they may have with Russia.

W. H. TRUESDALE.

TRADE WITH A SANE RUSSIA.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: The situation seems to be one with a good many whorls. It is true, though, that the Russians have put their Government on a sane basis, are willing to live up to their obligations, and if the Government now represents a majority of the Russian people, there can be no question but that the United States should proceed with negotiations for establishment of trade relations between this country and Russia.

FRANCIS H. SISSON.

Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company.

HOLT AWAIT ASSURANCES.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: I would say that until it is evident that those who control Russia have abandoned their plans of overthrowing society, it would be as wicked as it is foolish to enter into trade or other treaties with them.

HAMILTON HOLT.

COULD FOLLOW BRITISH.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: Russia has asked the United States to enter into trade agreement following Great Britain. I think United States would be perfectly justified in following Great Britain, which has a perfect knowledge of the whole situation.

ROBERT GAIR.

TRADE WITH ANY NATION.

CHICAGO, March 23.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: I am in favor of entering into a trade agreement with Russia along these lines: There is no reason why this country should not have commercial relations with any nation in the world willing to buy our goods and able to pay for them. ANTHONY STARNOLLA.

President Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

QUESTION OF PROPERTY.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: Do not think such an agreement should be made, as under the present alleged Government the right to private property cannot be established and it would be recognized, legalized robbery.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES.

UP TO THE GOVERNMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23. To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: This is a matter for Washington to decide. Therefore I have no opinion to express.

S. M. VACCIANI.

LENINE'S GOLDEN GOOSE.

To the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD: The United States could resume trade with the Russian people as distinct from the present Russian Government. I would favor it with all my heart. But I fear that any trade agreement with the present small ruling class will be a positive injury to the Russian people as a whole and of no permanent benefit to us ourselves. Any sound recovery in Russia must, I believe, be based on restoring the principle of private property. The first step toward the permanent rehabilitation of Russia is to displace wrong theories and theories who, whether intentionally or not, are worse parasites even than the predecessors, the Czar and the old aristocracy. They are living on Russia's capital, not diffusing it. Naturally Lenine and Trotsky want our trade, but they would use it only to keep up their predatory power. As to our own interest, we shall in the long run gain only as we help Russia really to recover. Lenine and Trotsky seem to be killing the goose which lays the golden egg. To trade with Lenine and Trotsky will therefore seem to me merely help them kill the goose. In the end we shall get fewer eggs.

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FIVE AMERICANS IN RUSSIAN PRISON

Capt. Emmet Kilpatrick of Red Cross Regrets Inaction for Release.

2 BROOKLYN MEN HELD

Aviator With Polish Army and Manager of Odessa Plant Complete List.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 23.—News of American prisoners in Russia was brought here yesterday by a Hungarian officer who was interned in the Andronowski prison at Moscow. The officer brought a message from Capt. Emmet Kilpatrick of the American Red Cross, written on a scrap of unbleached muslin, in which Capt. Kilpatrick expressed regret at the failure of the American Government to arrange for his release. Kilpatrick was in good health on February 15.

Capt. Emmet Kilpatrick was captured on October 29 last year by the Bolsheviks operating against Gen. Wrangel's forces. He was sent to Moscow and has been held prisoner there ever since.

Other American prisoners in the Andronowski prison are Capt. M. S. Cooper of Jacksonville, Fla., an aviator with the Polish army, Nathan Chabrow (Chabrow), 1899 New York avenue, Brooklyn; Kama Mintupalo of Chicago, manager of the American Agricultural Company's plant at Odessa, and Maurice Zucker, a Brooklyn Communist.

Mrs. Ruth Harrison of Baltimore has been interned in a prison camp near Moscow since last November.

Barnet Chabrowe said last night when asked at his home, 1309 East New York avenue, Brooklyn, that he had not heard from his brother, Nathan, who is 28 years of age and a law student, in several months. "We don't know where he is," he said. "He may be in Russia. We heard from him seven months ago, and that was the last word from him." The brother would not say where Nathan was at that time. He added that his brother said nothing about Morris Zucker, and he had no means of knowing if the latter was in Russia.

However, from another source, it was learned that a Morris Zucker, a dentist, who then lived in Saratoga avenue, had been convicted of sedition during the war and sentenced by Judge Garvin to fifteen years imprisonment, but later appealed and was pardoned. Friends of Zucker later said he had told them he proposed going to Russia.

United States Marshal Horenstein, who arrested Zucker at the time, said he had heard that Zucker and another man had left for Russia some months ago. He also said that Zucker's wife had been reported to have told friends in Brownsville that she received a communication from her husband a few months ago to the effect that he had been arrested by the Soviets and asked her to send him money, which she did.

Two Soviet armies are breaking up Martial Law Declared in Sixteen Provinces.

LONDON, March 23.—Newspaper reports from Riga state that the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Soviet armies, stationed in the vicinity of Pskov, are in open disorder and deserting in crowds, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen, and the Soviet Government is reported to have declared martial law in sixteen provinces, the reports add.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The Russian Bolshevik forces occupied Batumi after an agreement had been entered into by the Turks with the Moscow authorities, in which the Turks waived all claim to the city.

196,000 ITALIANS TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Emigrants leaving Italy for the United States in 1920 numbered 196,000, Commercial Attache H. C. Maclean at Rome says in a cablegram received today by the Department of Commerce. More than 25,000 emigrants went from that country to Argentina and 8,000 to Brazil. The total of 211,000 emigrants sailing during the year was four times the number leaving Italy in 1919, Mr. Maclean said.

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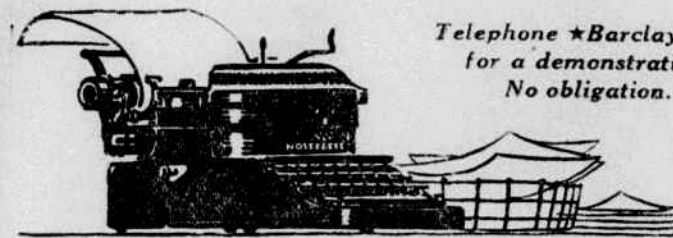
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We can supply ready for immediate service to college and "prep" school students now in New York for the Easter holidays a complete wardrobe of clothing, furnishings, footwear and headwear, or any individual item of dress which may be required at a moment's notice.

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